

The Townships are in ranges, which are marked on the map in Roman characters, and run East and West from the meridian line, which starts near Emerson and runs due North. The Townships are numbered (on the maps) in the ordinary common figures, and run North from the boundary or first base line.

Any stranger will understand this very simple but scientific method by a study of a few minutes on the map, and will be able to find any Township, or section, or subdivision of a section, at one moment in any part of the country with unerring certainty. Property may be described in deeds in as few words as any ordinary bill of parcels, and that with an accuracy and absoluteness of definition utterly unattainable by the multitude of words used in conveyancing in the mother country. A deed of property may be procured for a few shillings, or made out by the parties themselves on printed forms, which may be procured for 1d. or 2d. As soon as the settler becomes acquainted with this simple system, he would not exchange it for any other.

The Government will give any person who has attained the age of 18 years a free grant of 160 acres in the even numbered sections, on condition of three years settlement; and paying the office fees of \$10 (£2 stg.) The odd numbered sections are to be sold for building the Pacific Railway, but these lands can be obtained by the settler on easy terms, and their whole cost to him will actually be less than a tax would be for the interest of the capital required for building the railway.

The settler will find the Townships, sections and subsections, marked by iron and other kinds of monuments and posts, at the corners of the divisions and sub-divisions, by which he can determine the position of his own farm or any other with absolute precision. He will very soon learn how to find and use these land-marks.

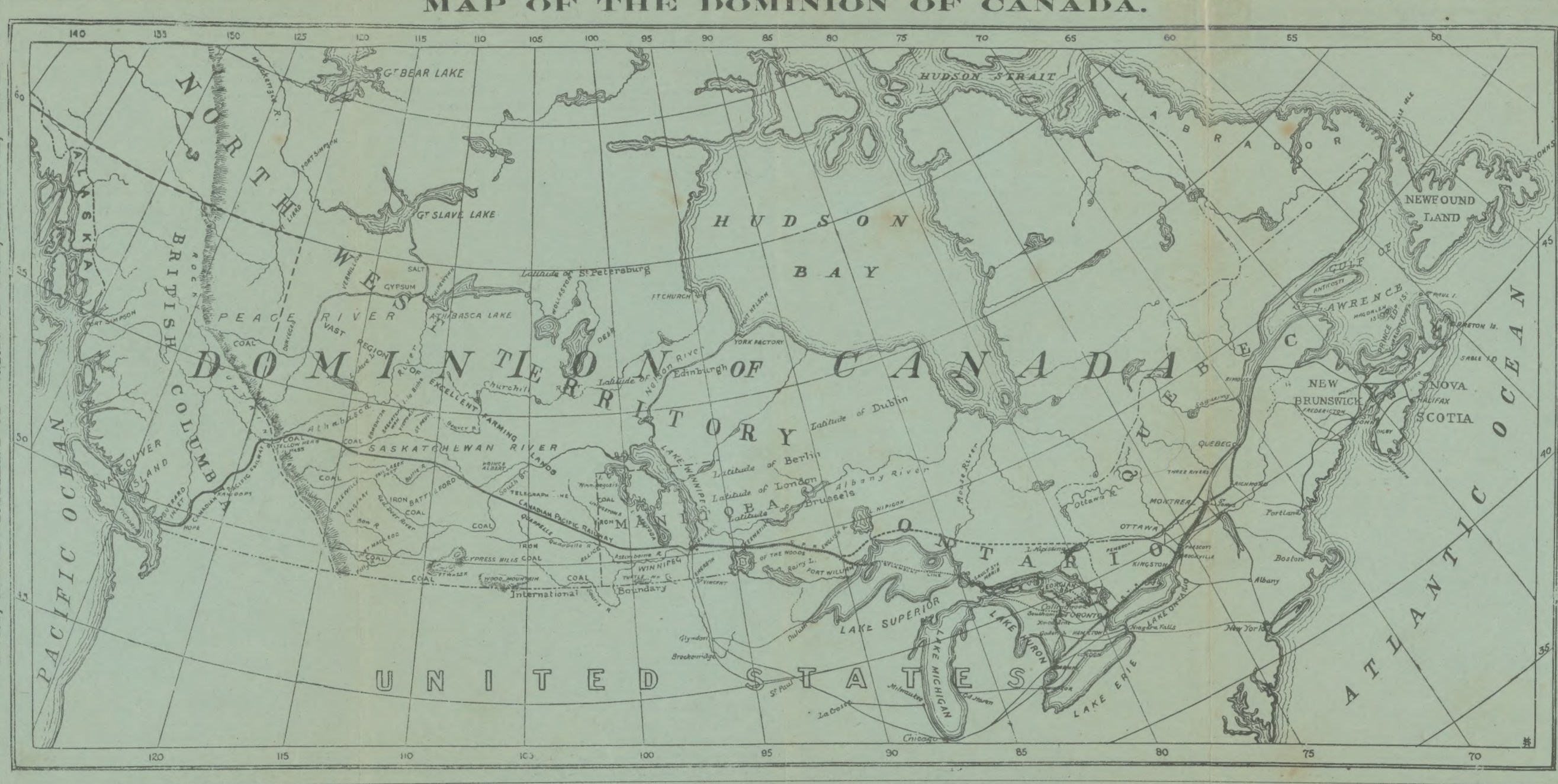
On entering the Province he will receive directions from the Government agents how to proceed, and having selected his farm, he should lose no time in commencing operations.

A settler commencing in the early spring may raise a crop on the first "breaking," that is, on the first prairie sod which he turns, as late as the beginning of June. Wheat will grow on the first breaking, but oats or flax seed are better adapted to it. Large crops of oats are raised on the first breaking. After the rotting of the prairie sod, the soil becomes mellow and friable. It is an advantage in Manitoba to sow grain the moment the snow goes away, as soon as the frost is two or three inches out of the ground.

Settlers entering the Province in July, August or September have, the most pleasant weather in which to go about, and pick out land for their farms. They will have time also to build their houses and prepare for the winter; also to prepare for the spring by doing a little fall ploughing. This mode of settling has greater comforts, but requires a little more means to live until the first crop comes.

A farmer who has from 80 to 125 pounds sterling, that is from 4 to 600 dollars, may settle himself and family in an independent position in Manitoba. Settlers also sometimes obtain work, and establish

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themselves on farms of their own with less capital. The works on the Canadian Pacific and other railways will afford thousands of chances of this description.

The settler requires either a team of horses or yoke of oxen, a waggon or a cart, a plough and harrow, chains, axes, shovels, stoves, bedsteads, etc., which he can obtain for about \$300, or £60 stg. A house and stable may be built for £30 more. The cost of necessary provisions for a family would be from £18 to £20. The cost of these several items may vary with circumstances, either more or less; and a settler who goes on his farm sufficiently early to plant potatoes and other crops, may live at very little cost.

CHAPTER V. Routes and When to Go.

THE settler from Great Britain can buy a ticket, at the ocean steamship offices, direct to Winnipeg via the Great Lakes and Duluth, or all rail via Chicago and St. Paul. The fare is \$5 (£1 stg.) more by the all rail route.

Immigrants from the older provinces of Canada, or immigrants from the United States, can obtain information as to fare at any railway or steamboat office.

The fare last season by way of the Lakes was from Quebec \$25.50, and 150 lbs. of baggage were allowed free with each adult passenger. Settlers should not take with them heavy furniture or implements, as these can be purchased cheaply with special adaptation to the country in Manitoba; but clothing, bedding, etc., within the limit of 150 lbs. weight should be taken. Some settlers have foolishly attempted to take such things as stoves and stovepipes, which have cost more than they were worth. A settler should always see that his luggage goes with him. He should always be guided by the advice of the Canadian Government Agents. These are—Mr. Graham at Duluth; Mr. Tétu at Emerson, and Mr. Hespeler at Winnipeg. These agents will assist in bonding luggage on entering the United States, or discharging bonds on reaching the Manitoba province line.

The settler was formerly advised not to go to Manitoba to search for land until the roads became dry after the spring rains, but such advice is no longer given, as with the railway already constructed, he will no longer experience difficulty in getting over the wet places west of Winnipeg at any season.

The settler can obtain information at either the Government Immigration offices, or at the land offices in Manitoba, respecting lands available for settlement, and pains will be taken to afford him the best possible guidance and furnish him with the Government Land Regulations.